Drainage area. Determine the drainage area for the sources at the site. Include in this drainage area both the source areas and the area upgradient of the sources, but exclude any portion of this drainage area for which runoff is diverted from entering the sources by storm sewers or run-on control and/or runoff management systems. Assign a drainage area value for the watershed from Table 4-3.

Soil group. Based on the predominant soil group within the drainage area described above, assign a soil group designation for the watershed from Table 4-4 as follows:

- Select the predominant soil group as that type which comprises the largest total area within the applicable drainage area.
- If a predominant soil group cannot be delineated, select that soil group in the drainage area that yields the highest value for the runoff factor.

Calculation of runoff factor value. Assign a combined rainfall/runoff value for the watershed from Table 4-5, based on the 2-year, 24-hour rainfall and the soil group designation. Determine the runoff factor value for the watershed from Table 4-6, based on the rainfall/runoff and drainage area values. Enter the runoff factor value in Table 4-1.

TABLE 4-3.—DRAINAGE AREA VALUES

Drainage area (acres)	Assigned value
Less than 50	1
50 to 250	2
Greater than 250 to 1,000	3
Greater than 1,000	4

TABLE 4-4.—SOIL GROUP DESIGNATIONS

Surface soil description	Soil group designation
Coarse-textured soils with high infiltration rates (for example, sands, loamy sands).	A
Medium-textured soils with moderate infiltration rates (for example, sandy loams, loams).	B
Moderately fine-textured soils with low infiltration rates (for example, silty loams, silts, sandy clay loams).	C
Fine-textured soils with very low infiltration rates (for example, clays, sandy clays, silty clay loams, clay loams, silty clays); or impermeable surfaces (for example, pavement).	D

TABLE 4-5.—RAINFALL/RUNOFF VALUES

2-Year, 24-hour rainfall (inches)	Soil group designation			
	A	B	C	D
Less than 1.0	0	0	2	3
1.0 to less than 1.5	0	1	2	3
1.5 to less than 2.0	0	2	3	4
2.0 to less than 2.5	1	2	3	4
2.5 to less than 3.0	2	3	4	4
3.0 to less than 3.5	2	3	4	5
3.5 or greater	3	4	5	6

TABLE 4-6.—RUNOFF FACTOR VALUES

Drainage area value	Rainfall/runoff value						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
2	0	0	1	1	2	3	4
3	0	0	1	3	7	11	15
4	0	1	2	7	17	25	25

4.1.2.1.2.1.3 *Distance to surface water.* Evaluate the distance to surface water as the shortest distance, along the overland segment, from any source with a surface water containment factor value greater than 0 to either the mean high water level for tidal waters or the mean water level for other surface waters. Based on this distance, assign a value from Table 4-7 to the distance to surface water factor for the watershed. Enter this value in Table 4-1.

4.1.2.1.2.1.4 *Calculation of factor value for potential to release by overland flow.* Sum the factor values for runoff and distance to surface water for the watershed and multiply this sum by the factor value for containment. Assign the resulting product as the factor value for potential to release by overland flow for the watershed. Enter this value in Table 4-1.

4.1.2.1.2.2 *Potential to release by flood.* Evaluate potential to release by flood for each watershed as the product of two factors: containment (flood) and flood frequency. Evaluate potential to release by flood separately for each source that is within the watershed. Furthermore, for each source, evaluate potential to release by flood separately for each category of floodplain in which the source lies. (See section 4.1.2.1.2.2.2 for the applicable floodplain categories.) Calculate the value for the potential to release by flood factor as specified in 4.1.2.1.2.2.3.

4.1.2.1.2.2.1 *Containment (flood).* For each source within the watershed, separately evaluate the containment (flood) factor for each category of floodplain in which the source is partially or wholly located. Assign a containment (flood) factor value from Table 4-8 to each floodplain category applicable to that source. Assign a containment (flood) factor value of 0 to each floodplain category in which the source does not lie.

4.1.2.1.2.2.2 *Flood frequency.* For each source within the watershed, separately evaluate the flood frequency factor for each category of floodplain in which the source is partially or wholly located. Assign a flood frequency factor value from Table 4-9 to each floodplain category in which the source is located.

4.1.2.1.2.2.3 *Calculation of factor value for potential to release by flood.* For each source within the watershed and for each category of floodplain in which the source is partially or wholly located, calculate a separate potential to release by flood factor value. Calculate this value as the product of the containment (flood) value and the flood frequency value applicable to the source for the floodplain category. Select the highest value calculated for those sources that meet the minimum size requirement specified in section 4.1.2.1.2.1.1 and assign it as the value for the potential to release by flood factor for the watershed. However, if, for this watershed, no source at the site meets the minimum size requirement, select the highest value calculated for the sources at the site eligible to be evaluated for this watershed and assign it as the value for this factor.

TABLE 4-7.—DISTANCE TO SURFACE WATER FACTOR VALUES

Distance	Assigned value
Less than 100 feet	25
100 feet to 500 feet	20
Greater than 500 feet to 1,000 feet	16
Greater than 1,000 feet to 2,500 feet	9
Greater than 2,500 feet to 1.5 miles	6
Greater than 1.5 miles to 2 miles	3

TABLE 4-8.—CONTAINMENT (FLOOD) FACTOR VALUES

Containment criteria	Assigned value
Documentation that containment at the source is designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent a washout of hazardous substances by the flood being evaluated.	0
Other	10

TABLE 4-9.—FLOOD FREQUENCY FACTOR VALUES

Floodplain category	Assigned value
Source floods annually	50
Source in 10-year floodplain	50
Source in 100-year floodplain	25
Source in 500-year floodplain	7
None of above	0

Enter this highest potential to release by flood factor value for the watershed in Table 4-1, as well as the values for containment (flood) and flood frequency that yield this highest value.

4.1.2.1.2.3 *Calculation of potential to release factor value.* Sum the factor values assigned to the watershed for potential to release by overland flow and potential to release by flood. Assign this sum as the potential to release factor value for the watershed, subject to a maximum value of 500. Enter this value in Table 4-1.

4.1.2.1.3 *Calculation of drinking water threat-likelihood of release factor category value.* If an observed release is established for the watershed, assign the observed release factor value of 550 as the likelihood of release factor category value for that watershed. Otherwise, assign the potential to release factor value for that watershed as the likelihood of release factor category value for that watershed. Enter the value assigned in Table 4-1.

4.1.2.2 *Drinking water threat-waste characteristics.* Evaluate the waste characteristics factor category for each watershed based on two factors: toxicity/persistence and hazardous waste quantity. Evaluate only those hazardous substances that are available to migrate from the sources at the site to surface water in the watershed via the overland/flood hazardous substance migration path for the watershed (see section 4.1.1.1). Such hazardous substances include:

• Hazardous substances that meet the criteria for an observed release to surface water in the watershed.

• All hazardous substances associated with a source that has a surface water containment factor value greater than 0 for the watershed (see sections 2.2.2, 2.2.3, 4.1.2.1.2.1.1, and 4.1.2.1.2.2.1).

4.1.2.2.1 *Toxicity/persistence.* For each hazardous substance, assign a toxicity factor value, a persistence factor value, and a combined toxicity/persistence factor value as specified in sections 4.1.2.2.1.1 through 4.1.2.2.1.3. Select the toxicity/persistence factor value for the watershed as specified in section 4.1.2.2.1.3.

4.1.2.2.1.1 *Toxicity.* Assign a toxicity factor value to each hazardous substance as specified in section 2.4.1.1.

4.1.2.2.1.2 *Persistence.* Assign a persistence factor value to each hazardous substance. In assigning this value, evaluate persistence based primarily on the half-life of the hazardous substance in surface water and secondarily on the sorption of the hazardous substance to sediments. The half-life in surface water is defined for HRS purposes as the time required to reduce the initial concentration in surface water by one-half as a result of the combined decay processes of biodegradation, hydrolysis, photolysis, and volatilization. Sorption to sediments is evaluated for the HRS based on the logarithm of the n-octanol-water partition coefficient (log K_{ow}) of the hazardous substance.

Estimate the half-life ($t_{1/2}$) of a hazardous substance as follows:

$$t_{1/2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h}+\frac{1}{b}+\frac{1}{p}+\frac{1}{v}}$$

where:
h = Hydrolysis half-life.
b = Biodegradation half-life.
p = Photolysis half-life.
v = Volatilization half-life.

If one or more of these four component half-lives cannot be estimated for the hazardous substance from available data, delete that component half-life from the above equation. If none of these four component half-lives can be estimated for the hazardous substance from available data, use the default procedure indicated below. Estimate a half-life for the hazardous substance for lakes or for rivers, oceans, coastal tidal waters, and Great Lakes, as appropriate.

If a half-life can be estimated for a hazardous substance:

• Assign that hazardous substance a persistence factor value from the appropriate portion of Table 4-10 (that is lakes; or rivers, oceans, coastal tidal waters, and Great Lakes).

• Select the appropriate portion of Table 4-10 as follows:

–If there is one or more drinking water intakes along the hazardous substance migration path for the watershed, select the nearest drinking water intake as measured from the probable point of entry. If the in-water segment between the probable point of entry and this selected intake includes both lakes and other water bodies, use the lakes portion of Table 4-10 only if more than half the distance to this selected intake lies in lake(s). Otherwise, use the rivers, oceans, coastal tidal waters, and Great Lakes portion of Table 4-10. For contaminated sediments with no identified source, use the point where measurement begins (see section 4.1.1.2) rather than the probable point of entry.

–If there are no drinking water intakes but there are intakes or points of use for any of the resource types listed in section 4.1.2.3.3, select the nearest such intake or point of use. Select the portion of Table 4-10 based on this intake or point of use in the manner specified for drinking water intakes.

–If there are no drinking water intakes and no specified resource intakes and points of use, but there is another type of resource listed in section 4.1.2.3.3 (for example, the water is usable for drinking water purposes even though not used), select the portion of Table 4-10 based on the nearest point of this resource in the manner specified for drinking water intakes.

TABLE 4-10.—PERSISTENCE FACTOR VALUES—HALF-LIFE

Surface water category	Substance half-life (days)	Assigned value[a]
Rivers, oceans, coastal tidal waters, and Great Lakes	Less than or equal to 0.2	0.0007
	Greater than 0.2 to 0.5	0.07
	Greater than 0.5 to 1.5	0.4
	Greater than 1.5	1
Lakes	Less than or equal to 0.02	0.0007
	Greater than 0.02 to 2	0.07
	Greater than 2 to 20	0.4
	Greater than 20	1

[a] Do not round to nearest integer.

If a half-life cannot be estimated for a hazardous substance from available data, use the following default procedure to assign a persistence factor value to that hazardous substance:

• For those hazardous substances that are metals (or metalloids), assign a persistence factor value of 1 as a default for all surface water bodies.

• For other hazardous substances (both organic and inorganic), assign a persistence factor value of 0.4 as a default for rivers, oceans, coastal tidal waters, and Great Lakes, and a persistence factor value of 0.07 as a default for lakes. Select the appropriate value in the same manner specified for using Table 4-10.

Use the persistence factor value assigned based on half-life or the default procedure unless the hazardous substance can be assigned a higher factor value from Table 4-11, based on its Log K_{ow}. If a higher value can be assigned from Table 4-11, assign this higher value as the persistence factor value for the hazardous substance.

TABLE 4-11.—PERSISTENCE FACTOR VALUES—LOG K_{ow}

Log K_{ow}	Assigned value[a]
Less than 3.5	0.0007
3.5 to less than 4.0	0.07
4.0 to 4.5	0.4
Greater than 4.5	1

[a] Use for lakes, rivers, oceans, coastal tidal waters, and Great Lakes. Do not round to nearest integer.

4.1.2.2.1.3 *Calculation of toxicity/persistence factor value.* Assign each hazardous substance a toxicity/persistence factor value from Table 4-12, based on the values assigned to the hazardous substance for the toxicity and persistence factors. Use the hazardous substance with the highest toxicity/persistence factor value for the watershed to assign the toxicity/persistence factor value for the drinking water threat for the watershed. Enter this value in Table 4-1.

4.1.2.2.2 *Hazardous waste quantity.* Assign a hazardous waste quantity factor value for the watershed as specified in section 2.4.2. Enter this value in Table 4-1.

4.1.2.2.3 *Calculation of drinking water threat-waste characteristics factor category value.* Multiply the toxicity/persistence and hazardous waste quantity factor values for the watershed, subject to a maximum product of 1×10^8. Based on this product, assign a value from Table 2-7 (section 2.4.3.1) to the drinking water threat-waste characteristics factor category for the watershed. Enter this value in Table 4-1.

TABLE 4-12.—TOXICITY/PERSISTENCE FACTOR VALUES [a]

Persistence factor value	Toxicity factor value					
	10,000	1,000	100	10	1	0
1.0	10,000	1,000	100	10	1	0
0.4	4,000	400	40	4	0.4	0
0.07	700	70	7	0.7	0.07	0
0.0007	7	0.7	0.07	0.007	0.0007	0

[a] Do not round to nearest integer.

4.1.2.3 *Drinking water threat-targets.* Evaluate the targets factor category for each watershed based on three factors: nearest intake, population, and resources.

To evaluate the nearest intake and population factors, determine whether the target surface water intakes are subject to actual or potential contamination as specified in section 4.1.1.2. Use either an observed release based on direct observation at the intake or the exposure concentrations from samples (or comparable samples) taken at or beyond the intake to make this determination (see section 4.1.2.1.1). The exposure concentrations for a sample (that is, surface water, benthic, or sediment sample) consist of the concentrations of those hazardous substances present that are significantly above background levels and attributable at least in part to the site (that is, those hazardous substance concentrations that meet the criteria for an observed release).

When an intake is subject to actual contamination, evaluate it using Level I concentrations or Level II concentrations. If the actual contamination is based on an observed release by direct observation, use Level II concentrations for that intake. However, if the actual contamination is based on an observed release from samples, determine which level applies for the intake by comparing the exposure concentrations from samples (or comparable samples) to health-based benchmarks as specified in sections 2.5.1 and 2.5.2. Use the health-based benchmarks from Table 3-10 (section 3.3.1) in determining the level of contamination from samples. For contaminated sediments with no identified source, evaluate the actual contamination using Level II concentrations (see section 4.1.1.2).

4.1.2.3.1 *Nearest intake.* Evaluate the nearest intake factor based on the drinking water intakes along the overland/flood hazardous substance migration path for the watershed. Include standby intakes in evaluating this factor only if they are used for supply at least once a year.

Assign the nearest intake factor a value as follows and enter the value in Table 4-1:

- If one or more of these drinking water intakes is subject to Level I concentrations as specified in section 4.1.2.3, assign a factor value of 50.
- If not, but if one or more of these drinking water intakes is subject to Level II concentrations, assign a factor value of 45.
- If none of these drinking water intakes is subject to Level I or Level II concentrations, determine the nearest of these drinking water intakes, as measured from the probable point of entry (or from the point where measurement begins for contaminated sediments with no identified source). Assign a dilution weight from Table 4-13 to this intake, based on the type of surface water body in which it is located. Multiply this dilution weight by 20, round the product to the nearest integer, and assign it as the factor value.

Assign the dilution weight from Table 4-13 as follows:

TABLE 4-13.—SURFACE WATER DILUTION WEIGHTS

Type of surface water body [a]		Assigned dilution weight [b]
Descriptor	Flow characteristics	
Minimal stream	Less than 10 cfs [c]	1
Small to moderate stream	10 to 100 cfs	0.1
Moderate to large stream	Greater than 100 to 1,000 cfs	0.01
Large stream to river	Greater than 1,000 to 10,000 cfs	0.001
Large river	Greater than 10,000 to 100,000 cfs	0.0001
Very large river	Greater than 100,000 cfs	0.00001
Coastal tidal waters [d]	Flow not applicable, depth not applicable	0.0001
Shallow ocean zone [e] or Great Lake	Flow not applicable, depth less than 20 feet	0.0001
Moderate depth ocean zone [e] or Great Lake	Flow not applicable, depth 20 to 200 feet	0.00001
Deep ocean zone [e] or Great Lake	Flow not applicable, depth greater than 200 feet	0.000005
3-mile mixing zone in quiet flowing river	10 cfs or greater	0.5

[a] Treat each lake as a separate type of water body and assign a dilution weight as specified in text.
[b] Do not round to nearest integer.
[c] cfs = cubic feet per second.
[d] Embayments, harbors, sounds, estuaries, back bays, lagoons, wetlands, etc., seaward from mouths of rivers and landward from baseline of Territorial Sea.
[e] Seaward from baseline of Territorial Sea. This baseline represents the generalized U.S. coastline. It is parallel to the seaward limit of the Territorial Sea and other maritime limits such as the inner boundary of the Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the limit of States jurisdiction under the Submerged Lands Act, as amended.

- For a river (that is, surface water body types specified in Table 4-13 as minimal stream through very large river), assign a dilution weight based on the average annual flow in the river at the intake. If available, use the average annual discharge as defined in the U.S. Geological Survey Water Resources Data Annual Report. Otherwise, estimate the average annual flow.
- For a lake, assign a dilution weight as follows:
  - For a lake that has surface water flow entering the lake, assign a dilution weight based on the sum of the

average annual flows for the surface water bodies entering the lake up to the point of the intake.

–For a lake that has no surface water flow entering, but that does have surface water flow leaving, assign a dilution weight based on the sum of the average annual flows for the surface water bodies leaving the lake.

–For a closed lake (that is, a lake without surface water flow entering or leaving), assign a dilution weight based on the average annual ground water flow into the lake, if available, using the dilution weight for the corresponding river flow rate in Table 4–13. If not available, assign a default dilution weight of 1.

• For the ocean and the Great Lakes, assign a dilution weight based on depth.

• For coastal tidal waters, assign a dilution weight of 0.0001; do not consider depth or flow.

• For a quiet-flowing river that has average annual flow of 10 cubic feet per second (cfs) or greater and that contains the probable point of entry to surface water, apply a zone of mixing in assigning the dilution weight:

–Start the zone of mixing at the probable point of entry and extend it for 3 miles from the probable point of entry, except: if the surface water characteristics change to turbulent within this 3-mile distance, extend the zone of mixing only to the point at which the change occurs.

–Assign a dilution weight of 0.5 to any intake that lies within this zone of mixing.

–Beyond this zone of mixing, assign a dilution weight the same as for any other river (that is, assign the dilution weight based on average annual flow).

–Treat a quiet-flowing river with an average annual flow of less than 10 cfs the same as any other river (that is, assign it a dilution weight of 1).

In those cases where water flows from a surface water body with a lower assigned dilution weight (from Table 4–13) to a surface water body with a higher assigned dilution weight (that is, water flows from a surface water body with more dilution to one with less dilution), use the lower assigned dilution weight as the dilution weight for the latter surface water body.

4.1.2.3.2 *Population.* In evaluating the population factor, include only persons served by drinking water drawn from intakes that are along the overland/flood hazardous substance migration path for the watershed and that are within the target distance limit specified in section 4.1.1.2. Include residents, students, and workers who regularly use the water. Exclude transient populations such as customers and travelers passing through the area. When a standby intake is maintained on a regular basis so that water can be withdrawn, include it in evaluating the population factor.

In estimating residential population, when the estimate is based on the number of residences, multiply each residence by the average number of persons per residence for the county in which the residence is located.

In estimating the population served by an intake, if the water from the intake is blended with other water (for example, water from other surface water intakes or ground water wells), apportion the total population regularly served by the blended system to the intake based on the intake's relative contribution to the total blended system. In estimating the intake's relative contribution, assume each well or intake contributes equally and apportion the population accordingly, except: if the relative contribution of any one intake or well exceeds 40 percent based on average annual pumpage or capacity, estimate the relative contribution of the wells and intakes considering the following data, if available:

• Average annual pumpage from the ground water wells and surface water intakes in the blended system.

• Capacities of the wells and intakes in the blended system.

For systems with standby surface water intakes or standby ground water wells, apportion the total population regularly served by the blended system as described above, except:

• Exclude standby ground water wells in apportioning the population.

• When using pumpage data for a standby surface water intake, use average pumpage for the period during which the standby intake is used rather than average annual pumpage.

• For that portion of the total population that could be apportioned to a standby surface water intake, assign that portion of the population either to that standby intake or to the other surface water intake(s) and ground water well(s) that serve that population; do not assign that portion of the population both to the standby intake and to the other intake(s) and well(s) in the blended system. Use the apportioning that results in the highest population factor value. (Either include all standby intake(s) or exclude some or all of the standby intake(s) as appropriate to obtain this highest value.) Note that the specific standby intake(s) included or excluded and, thus, the specific apportioning may vary in evaluating different watersheds and in evaluating the ground water pathway.

4.1.2.3.2.1 *Level of contamination.* Evaluate the population factor based on three factors: Level I concentrations, Level II concentrations, and potential contamination. Determine which factor applies for an intake as specified in section 4.1.2.3. Evaluate intakes subject to Level I concentration as specified in section 4.1.2.3.2.2, intakes subject to Level II concentration as specified in section 4.1.2.3.2.3, and intakes subject to potential contamination as specified in section 4.1.2.3.2.4.

For the potential contamination factor, use population ranges in evaluating the factor as specified in section 4.1.2.3.2.4. For the Level I and Level II concentrations factors, use the population estimate, not population ranges, in evaluating both factors.

4.1.2.3.2.2 *Level I concentrations.* Sum the number of people served by drinking water from intakes subject to Level I concentrations. Multiply this sum by 10. Assign this product as the value for this factor. Enter this value in Table 4–1.

4.1.2.3.2.3 *Level II concentrations.* Sum the number of people served by drinking water from intakes subject to Level II concentrations. Do not include people already counted under the Level I concentrations factor. Assign this sum as the value for this factor. Enter this value in Table 4–1.

4.1.2.3.2.4 *Potential contamination.* For each applicable type of surface water body in Table 4–14, first determine the number of people served by drinking water from intakes subject to potential contamination in that type of surface water body. Do not include those people already counted under the Level I and Level II concentrations factors.

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TABLE 4-14

DILUTION-WEIGHTED POPULATION VALUES FOR POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION FACTOR FOR SURFACE WATER MIGRATION PATHWAY[a]

	Number of People								
Type of Surface Water Body[b]	0	1 to 10	11 to 30	31 to 100	101 to 300	301 to 1,000	1,001 to 3,000	3,001 to 10,000	10,001 to 30,000
Minimal stream (< 10 cfs)	0	4	17	53	164	522	1,633	5,214	16,325
Small to moderate stream (10 to 100 cfs)	0	0.4	2	5	16	52	163	521	1,633
Moderate to large stream (> 100 to 1,000 cfs)	0	0.04	0.2	0.5	2	5	16	52	163
Large stream to river (> 1,000 to 10,000 cfs)	0	0.004	0.02	0.05	0.2	0.5	2	5	16
Large river (> 10,000 to 100,000 cfs)	0	0	0.002	0.005	0.02	0.05	0.2	0.5	2
Very large river (> 100,000 cfs)	0	0	0	0.001	0.002	0.005	0.02	0.05	0.2
Shallow ocean zone or Great Lake (depth < 20 feet)	0	0	0.002	0.005	0.02	0.05	0.2	0.5	2
Moderate ocean zone or Great Lake (depth 20 to 200 feet)	0	0	0	0.001	0.002	0.005	0.02	0.05	0.2
Deep ocean zone or Great Lakes (depth > 200 feet)	0	0	0	0	0.001	0.003	0.008	0.03	0.08
3-mile mixing zone in quiet flowing river (≥ 10 cfs)	0	2	9	26	82	261	817	2,607	8,163

TABLE 4-14 (Concluded)

Type of Surface Water Body[b]	Number of People				
	30,001 to 100,000	100,001 to 300,000	300,001 to 1,000,000	1,000,001 to 3,000,000	3,000,001 to 10,000,000
Minimal stream (< 10 cfs)	52,137	163,246	521,360	1,632,455	5,213,590
Small to moderate stream (10 to 100 cfs)	5,214	16,325	52,136	163,245	521,359
Moderate to large stream (> 100 to 1,000 cfs)	521	1,633	5,214	16,325	52,136
Large stream to river (> 1,000 to 10,000 cfs)	52	163	521	1,632	5,214
Large river (> 10,000 to 100,000 cfs)	5	16	52	163	521
Very large river (> 100,000 cfs)	0.5	2	5	16	52
Shallow ocean zone or Great Lake (depth < 20 feet)	5	16	52	163	521
Moderate ocean zone or Great Lake (depth 20 to 200 feet)	0.5	2	5	16	52
Deep zone or Great Lake (depth > 200 feet)	0.3	1	3	8	26
3-mile mixing zone in quiet flowing river (≥ 10 cfs)	26,068	81,623	260,680	816,227	2,606,795

[a] Round the number of people to nearest integer. Do not round the assigned dilution-weighted population value to nearest integer.

[b] Treat each lake as a separate type of water body and assign it a dilution-weighted population value using the surface water body type with the same dilution weight from Table 4-13 as the lake. If drinking water is withdrawn from coastal tidal water or the ocean, assign a dilution-weighted population value to it using the surface water body type with the same dilution weight from Table 4-13 as the coastal tidal water or the ocean zone.

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For each type of surface water body, assign a dilution-weighted population value from Table 4–14, based on the number of people included for that type of surface water body. (Note that the dilution-weighted population values in Table 4–14 incorporate the dilution weights from Table 4–13. Do not multiply the values from Table 4–14 by these dilution weights.)

Calculate the value for the potential contamination factor (PC) for the watershed as follows:

$$PC=\frac{1}{10}\sum_{i=1}^{n} W_i$$

where:

W_i=Dilution-weighted population from Table 4–14 for surface water body type i.

n=Number of different surface water body types in the watershed.

If PC is less than 1, do not round it to the nearest integer; if PC is 1 or more, round to the nearest integer. Enter this value for the potential contamination factor in Table 4–1.

4.1.2.3.2.5 *Calculation of population factor value.* Sum the factor values for Level I concentrations, Level II concentrations, and potential contamination. Do not round this sum to the nearest integer. Assign this sum as the population factor value for the watershed. Enter this value in Table 4–1.

4.1.2.3.3 *Resources.* To evaluate the resources factor for the watershed, select the highest value below that applies to the watershed. Assign this value as the resources factor value for the watershed. Enter this value in Table 4–1.

Assign a value of 5 if, within the in-water segment of the hazardous substance migration path for the watershed, the surface water is used for one or more of the following purposes:

• Irrigation (5 acre minimum) of commercial food crops or commercial forage crops.

• Watering of commercial livestock.

• Ingredient in commercial food preparation.

• Major or designated water recreation area, excluding drinking water use.

Assign a value of 5 if, within the in-water segment of the hazardous substance migration path for the watershed, the surface water is not used for drinking water, but either of the following applies:

• Any portion of the surface water is designated by a State for drinking water use under section 305(a) of the Clean Water Act, as amended.

• Any portion of the surface water is usable for drinking water purposes.

Assign a value of 0 if none of the above applies.

4.1.2.3.4 *Calculation of drinking water threat-targets factor category value.* Sum the nearest intake, population, and resources factor values for the watershed. Do not round this sum to the nearest integer. Assign this sum as the drinking water threat-targets factor category value for the watershed. Enter this value in Table 4–1.

4.1.2.4 *Calculation of the drinking water threat score for a watershed.* Multiply the drinking water threat factor category values for likelihood of release, waste characteristics, and targets for the watershed, and round the product to the nearest integer. Then divide by 82,500. Assign the resulting value, subject to a maximum of 100, as the drinking water threat score for the watershed. Enter this value in Table 4–1.

4.1.3 *Human food chain threat.* Evaluate the human food chain threat for each watershed based on three factor categories: likelihood of release, waste characteristics, and targets.

4.1.3.1 *Human food chain threat-likelihood of release.* Assign the same likelihood of release factor category value for the human food chain threat for the watershed as would be assigned in section 4.1.2.1.3 for the drinking water threat. Enter this value in Table 4–1.

4.1.3.2 *Human food chain threat-waste characteristics.* Evaluate the waste characteristics factor category for each watershed based on two factors: toxicity/persistence/bioaccumulation and hazardous waste quantity.

4.1.3.2.1 *Toxicity/persistence/bioaccumulation.* Evaluate all those hazardous substances eligible to be evaluated for toxicity/persistence in the drinking water threat for the watershed (see section 4.1.2.2).

4.1.3.2.1.1 *Toxicity.* Assign a toxicity factor value to each hazardous substance as specified in section 2.4.1.1.

4.1.3.2.1.2 *Persistence.* Assign a persistence factor value to each hazardous substance as specified for the drinking water threat (see section 4.1.2.2.1.2), except: use the predominant water category (that is, lakes; or rivers, oceans, coastal tidal waters, or Great Lakes) between the probable point of entry and the nearest fishery (not the nearest drinking water or resources intake) along the hazardous substance migration path for the watershed to determine which portion of Table 4–10 to use. Determine the predominant water category based on distance as specified in section 4.1.2.2.1.2. For contaminated sediments with no identified source, use the point where measurement begins rather than the probable point of entry.

4.1.3.2.1.3 *Bioaccumulation potential.* Use the following data hierarchy to assign a bioaccumulation potential factor value to each hazardous substance:

• Bioconcentration factor (BCF) data.

• Logarithm of the n-octanol-water partition coefficient (log K_{ow}) data.

• Water solubility data.

Assign a bioaccumulation potential factor value to each hazardous substance from Table 4–15.

If BCF data are available for any aquatic human food chain organism for the substance being evaluated, assign the bioaccumulation potential factor value to the hazardous substance as follows:

• If BCF data are available for both fresh water and salt water for the hazardous substance, use the BCF data that correspond to the type of water body (that is, fresh water or salt water) in which the fisheries are located to assign the bioaccumulation potential factor value to the hazardous substance.

• If, however, some of the fisheries being evaluated are in fresh water and some are in salt water, or if any are in brackish water, use the BCF data that yield the higher factor value to assign the bioaccumulation potential factor value to the hazardous substance.

• If BCF data are available for either fresh water or salt water, but not for both, use the available BCF data to assign the bioaccumulation potential factor value to the hazardous substance.

If BCF data are not available for the hazardous substance, use log K_{ow} data to assign a bioaccumulation potential factor value to organic substances, but not to inorganic substances. If BCF data are not available, and if either log K_{ow} data are not available, the log K_{ow} is available but exceeds 6.0, or the substance is an inorganic substance, use water solubility data to assign a bioaccumulation potential factor value.

TABLE 4–15.—BIOACCUMULATION POTENTIAL FACTOR VALUES [a]

If bioconcentration factor (BCF) data are available for any aquatic human food chain organism, assign a value as follows: [b]

BCF	Assigned value
Greater than or equal to 10,000	50,000
1,000 to less than 10,000	5,000
100 to less than 1,000	500
10 to less than 100	50
1 to less than 10	5
Less than 1	0.5

If BCF data are not available, and log K_{ow} data are available and do not exceed 6.0, assign a value to an organic hazardous substance as follows (for inorganic hazardous substances, skip this step and proceed to the next):

Log K_{ow}	Assigned value
5.5 to 6.0	50,000
4.5 to less than 5.5	5,000
3.2 to less than 4.5	500
2.0 to less than 3.2	50
0.8 to less than 2.0	5
Less than 0.8	0.5

If BCF data are not available, and if either Log K_{ow} data are not available, a log K_{ow} is available but exceeds 6.0, or the substance is an inorganic substance, assign a value as follows:

TABLE 4-15.—BIOACCUMULATION POTENTIAL FACTOR VALUES [a]—Concluded

Water solubility (mg/l)	Assigned value
Less than 25	50,000
25 to 500	5,000
Greater than 500 to 1,500	500
Greater than 1,500	0.5

If none of these data are available, assign a value of 0.5.

[a] Do not round to nearest integer.
[b] See text for use of freshwater and saltwater BCF data.

Do not distinguish between fresh water and salt water in assigning the bioaccumulation potential factor value based on log K_{ow} or water solubility data.

If none of these data are available, assign the hazardous substance a bioaccumulation potential factor value of 0.5.

4.1.3.2.1.4 *Calculation of toxicity/persistence/bioaccumulation factor value.* Assign each hazardous substance a toxicity/persistence factor value from Table 4-12, based on the values assigned to the hazardous substance for the toxicity and persistence factors. Then assign each hazardous substance a toxicity/persistence/bioaccumulation factor value from Table 4-16, based on the values assigned for the toxicity/persistence and bioaccumulation potential factors. Use the hazardous substance with the highest toxicity/persistence/bioaccumulation factor value for the watershed to assign the value to this factor. Enter this value in Table 4-1.

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TABLE 4-16
TOXICITY/PERSISTENCE/BIOACCUMULATION FACTOR VALUES[a]

Toxicity/ Persistence Factor Value	Bioaccumulation Potential Factor Value					
	50,000	5,000	500	50	5	0.5
10,000	5×10^8	5×10^7	5×10^6	5×10^5	5×10^4	5,000
4,000	2×10^8	2×10^7	2×10^6	2×10^5	2×10^4	2,000
1,000	5×10^7	5×10^6	5×10^5	5×10^4	5,000	500
700	3.5×10^7	3.5×10^6	3.5×10^5	3.5×10^4	3,500	350
400	2×10^7	2×10^6	2×10^5	2×10^4	2,000	200
100	5×10^6	5×10^5	5×10^4	5,000	500	50
70	3.5×10^6	3.5×10^5	3.5×10^4	3,500	350	35
40	2×10^6	2×10^5	2×10^4	2,000	200	20
10	5×10^5	5×10^4	5,000	500	50	5
7	3.5×10^5	3.5×10^4	3,500	350	35	3.5
4	2×10^5	2×10^4	2,000	200	20	2
1	5×10^4	5,000	500	50	5	0.5
0.7	3.5×10^4	3,500	350	35	3.5	0.35
0.4	2×10^4	2,000	200	20	2	0.2
0.07	3,500	350	35	3.5	0.35	0.035
0.007	350	35	3.5	0.35	0.035	0.0035
0.0007	35	3.5	0.35	0.035	0.0035	0.00035
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[a]Do not round to nearest integer.

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